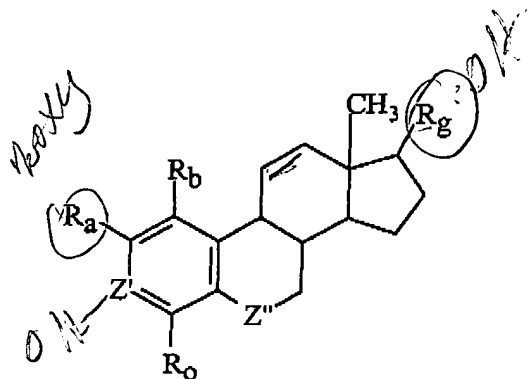


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wherein:

- a)  $R_b$  and  $R_o$  are independently -H, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F, -CN, lower alkyl, -OH, -CH<sub>2</sub>-OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>; or N(R<sub>6</sub>)(R<sub>7</sub>), wherein R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>7</sub> are independently hydrogen or an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 6 carbons;
  - b)  $R_a$  is -N<sub>3</sub>, -C≡N, -C≡C-R, -CH=CH-R, -R-CH=CH<sub>2</sub>, -C≡CH, -O-R, -R-R<sub>1</sub>, or -O-R-R<sub>1</sub> where R is a straight or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl, and R<sub>1</sub> is -OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F or CF<sub>3</sub>;
  - c)  $Z'$  is >CH, >COH, or >C-R<sub>2</sub>-OH, where R<sub>2</sub> is an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;
  - d) >C-R<sub>g</sub> is >C(H)-OH; and
  - e)  $Z''$  is >CH<sub>2</sub>, >C=O, >C(H)-OH, >C=N-OR<sub>5</sub>, >C(H)-C≡N, or >C(H)-NR<sub>5</sub>R<sub>5</sub>, wherein each R<sub>5</sub> is independently hydrogen, an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;
- with the proviso that if  $R_b$  is H,  $R_o$  is H,  $Z'$  is >COH, >C-R<sub>g</sub> is >C(H)-OH, and  $Z''$  is >CH<sub>2</sub>, then  $R_a$  is neither -OCH<sub>3</sub> nor -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>.

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2. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

$R_b$  and  $R_o$  are H,

$R_a$  is  $-C \equiv C - CH_3$ ,

$Z'$  is  $>C-OH$ , and

$Z''$  is  $>CH_2$ .

3. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

$R_b$  and  $R_o$  are H,

$R_a$  is  $OCH_2CF_3$

$Z'$  is  $>C-OH$ , and

$Z''$  is  $>C=O$ .

4. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

$R_b$  and  $R_o$  are H,

$R_a$  is  $OCH_2CF_3$

$Z'$  is  $>C-OH$ , and

$Z''$  is  $>C=NOH$ .

6. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

$R_b$  and  $R_o$  are H,

$R_a$  is  $OCH_2CF_3$

$Z'$  is  $>C-OH$ , and

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$Z''$  is  $>CH_2$ .

7. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

$R_b$  and  $R_o$  are H,

$R_a$  is  $CH=CH_2$

$Z'$  is  $>C-OH$ , and

$Z''$  is  $>CH_2$ .

8. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

$R_b$  and  $R_o$  are H,

$R_a$  is  $E-CH=CHCH_3$

$Z'$  is  $>C-OH$ , and

$Z''$  is  $>CH_2$ .

9. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

$R_b$  and  $R_o$  are H,

$R_a$  is  $NHC_2H_5$

$Z'$  is  $>C-OH$ , and

$Z''$  is  $>CH_2$ .

10. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

$R_b$  and  $R_o$  are H,

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$R_a$  is  $\text{NHCOCH}_3$

$Z'$  is  $>\text{C-OH}$ , and

$Z''$  is  $>\text{CH}_2$ .

11. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

$R_b$  and  $R_o$  are H,

$R_a$  is  $\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$

$Z'$  is  $>\text{C-OH}$ , and

$Z''$  is  $>\text{C=O}$ .

12. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

$R_b$  and  $R_o$  are H,

$R_a$  is  $\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$

$Z'$  is  $>\text{C-OH}$ , and

$Z''$  is  $>\text{OH}$ .

13. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

$R_b$  and  $R_o$  are H,

$R_a$  is  $\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$

$Z'$  is  $>\text{C-OH}$ , and

$Z''$  is  $>\text{C=NOH}$ .

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14. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

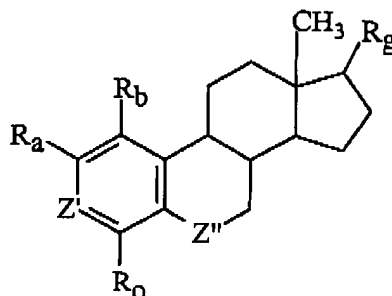
$R_b$  and  $R_o$  are H,

$R_a$  is  $OC_2H_5$

$Z'$  is  $>C-OH$ , and

$Z''$  is  $>C=NOCH_3$ .

29. (Amended) A compound of the general formula:



wherein:

a)  $R_b$  and  $R_o$  are independently -H, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F, -CN, lower alkyl, -OH, - $CH_2-OH$ , - $NH_2$ ; or  $N(R_6)(R_7)$ , wherein  $R_6$  and  $R_7$  are independently hydrogen or an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 6 carbons;

b)  $R_a$  is  $NHCOCH_3$ ;

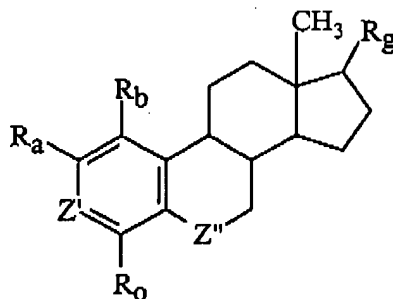
c)  $Z'$  is  $>CH$ ,  $>COH$ , or  $>C-R_2-OH$ , where  $R_2$  is an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;

d)  $>C-R_g$  is  $>C(H)-OH$ ; and

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e)  $Z''$  is  $>CH_2$ ,  $>C=O$ ,  $>C(H)-OH$ ,  $>C=N-OH$ ,  $>C=N-OR_5$ ,  $>C(H)-C\equiv N$ ,  
 or  $>C(H)-NR_5R_5$ , wherein each  $R_5$  is independently hydrogen, an alkyl or branched  
 alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl.

30. (Amended) A compound of the general formula:



wherein:

a)  $R_b$  and  $R_o$  are independently  $-H$ ,  $-Cl$ ,  $-Br$ ,  $-I$ ,  $-F$ ,  $-CN$ , lower alkyl,  $-OH$ ,  $-CH_2-OH$ ,  $-NH_2$ ; or  $N(R_6)(R_7)$ , wherein  $R_6$  and  $R_7$  are independently hydrogen or an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 6 carbons;

b)  $R_a$  is  $-O-R-R_1$  where  $R$  is a straight or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl, and  $R_1$  is  $-OH$ ,  $-NH_2$ ,  $-Cl$ ,  $-Br$ ,  $-I$ ,  $-F$  or  $CF_3$ ;

c)  $Z'$  is  $>CH$ ,  $>COH$ , or  $>C-R_2-OH$ , where  $R_2$  is an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;

d)  $>C-R_g$  is  $>C(H)-OH$ ; and